WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1897.

PRICE TWO CENTS .- { PIVE CENTS.

MARCHING MINERS.

Legal Proceedings are to be Taken Against Them

IF THEY DO, NOT DISBAND CAMP

Now Surrounding New York and Cleveland Company.

THE SHERIFF POSTS NOTICES

Commanding that all Persons Shall Refrain from Assembling or Congregating on Public Highways or Thoroughfares of Allegheny County, Pa.-The Demonstration of Strikers at De Armitt's Mine was Attended Without Any Results. They are Greatly Disappointed at the Outcome-Secretary Warner, of Miners Union, Makes Some Claims-Situation at McGovern Without Any Features.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 30.-Legal proceedings are to be taken against the marching coal miners unless they disband and go to their homes. This was decided on this afternoon and Sheriff Harvey A. Lowry will be expected to see to it that the assemblages are disbanded. While the marches on the mines of the New York Gas Coal Company have not been as effective as the miners' officials could wish, it is evident that the marches are making an impression on the employes of the company. To-day there was posted in the vicinity of the Turtle Creek, Sandy vicinity of the Turtle-Creek, Sandy Creek and Plum Creek mines, a proc-lamation issued by the sheriff, com-manding that all persons shall refrain from assembling or congreating on the public highways or thoroughfares of Allegheny county or interfering with the peace. All are commanded to re-tire to their respective homes or places the peace. All are commanded to re-tire to their respective homes or place of residence, or be dealt with according President Patrick Dolan was asked

President Patrick Dolan was asked what he thought of the proclamation. He said he did not care how many proclamations were issued, so long as the peace was kept, which, he said, it was intended to do. He expressed himself as having no fear.

A meeting was held this morning, which was addressed by District President Patrick Dolan. He went over about the same ground as was covered in his last speech, and added that all abor organizations in the country with the exception of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was with the miners in their strike. He made an attack on this order, saying that, owing to the inroads of electric rallways and other means of rapid transit, the wages of the engineers would drop sconer or later, and then they would be asking assistance from other organizations.

In other portions of the district strike matters are quiet. The strikers are all awaiting with anxious interest the result at the DeArmitt mines. The owners of the Castle Shannon mine have decided to close their plant until the present differences in the coal trade are adjusted.

Trouble Feared.

At midnight it looks as though the sheriff's proclamation would be the biggest factor in bringing about trouble in the vicinity of the DeArmitt mines.

To-night a meeting of strikers was held at Oak Hill and it was decided to held at Oak Hill and it was decided to pay no attention to the sheriff's proclamation as it was considered to be an outrage. At the meeting, it is reported that President Dolan, M. P. Carrick and other leaders told the men that the mandate of the sheriff was unjust and could not be enforced. The result of the meeting was that three meetings were arranged for, one at midnight, one at 2 a. m., and another at 4 a. m., and the men are now marching through the Turtle Creek region in three divisions to reach their meeting places. The different times were chosen for the meetings as the best time to catch the working miners when changing shifts. Excitoment is running high, and if the night passes without a conflict between the strikers and deputies, it will be considered almost a miracle.

The desurtes at the DeArmitt property of the strikers and deputies, it will be considered.

erty number one hundred and twenty-five, the majority of whom are at Tur-tle Creek and Sandy Creek, Twenty-five deputies are distributed along the company's railroad between Turtle Creek and Oak Hill. It is expected the trouble, if it comes, will occur on thi railroad about 4 a. m., when the com railroad about 4 a. m., when the com-pany's train comes down from Oak Hill to gather up the workmen to take them to that mine. The sheriff to-day swore in some of the local men at Turtle Creek, men said to be in the service of the DeArmitt's and fifteen more deputies were taken there from Pittsburgh

YESTERDAY'S DEMONSTRATION At the De Armitt Mines was a Complet

Failure.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 30.—After long and weary night of waiting ! learn the results of the meetings of th miners of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, the camping strik strikers were a disappointed lot of me: this morning, for the expected exodufrom the Plum Creek, Sandy Creek and

Oakhill mines did not occur, The miners did not guit work as the promised to do last night, and all the

mines were in operation to-day.
Until daylight the indications were that the strikers had won and that none coal would be mined until the strike was over, but the dawn brough disappointment.

strike was over, but the dawn brought disappointment.

The main interest in the strike, so far as DeArmitt's men are concerned, is at the Oakhill mine, about two miles from Turtle Creek. The strikers thought that the mine would close, but this morning the Oakhill miners boarded the company's train at Turtle Creek na usual, and started to work.

A body of the strikers was camped along the railroad track and as the train hauling the miners passed the train hauling the miners, believing the strikers were about to make an attack, jumped from the cars and joined his strikers were about to make an attack, jumped from the cars and joined his strikers were about to make an attack, jumped from the cars and joined his strikers were about to make an attack, jumped from the cars and joined his strikers were about to make an attack, jumped from the cars and joined his strikers were about to make an attack, jumped from the cars and joined his strikers were for the mine and did not go to work. The mine officials may that including these two men, not over 6 per cent of the Oakhill miners are idle, and their absence is caused by sickness or semothing other than the strike.

Much redit is silven to the leaders

camps.
Secretary Warner claimed this aftermoon that all of DeArmitt's mines will
be idle to-morrow. Not a pound of ceal
was mined at Sandy Creek to-day, he
sald, and not more than fifty men were
working at Turtle Creek.
This afternoon he ordered tents for
the strikers encamped near DeArmitt's
mines. The strikers, he said, will not
leave until the men quit work, if they
camped there for a month.

camped there for a month.

A call for a meeting of the United
Labor League on Sunday evening, to
arrange for a mass meeting on August 5, was issued to-day. Debs has pro-

mised to return and speak on that oc-

President DeArmitt denied Warner's statement that the men were out at Turtle creek and Sandy creek to-day. He claimed that all of the miners were

At Camp Victory.

WASHINGTON, Pa., July 30.-More than three hundred miners marched to Cook & Sons' mines at McGovern to day, and are now established in Camp Victory. They are from the Miller's Run region and the mines at Finley-ville and Venetia on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Camp Victory now contains five hundred determined men. The regular processional demonstrations were held to-day and it is reported that armed deputies accompanied a body of diggers on their way to the mine through the ranks of the marchers. The campers are not at all discouraged, and when approached on the subject say the siege has just begun. More than seventy-five men are at work at the Allison mine to-day and coal was run steadily from 6 o'clock until noon. Both the strikers and the operators say there is no probability of an outbreak.

Organizer Rea at Clarksburg. day, and are now established in Camp

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., July 30,— W. Rea, of Chicago, who was appointe by the Wheeling meeting of labor or ranizations to act as the head of the ag nators in the Fairmont region, spoke to night to the local union of United Min Workers of America, and large number of miners who have not yet joined. H spoke from a rock wagon in the middle of the road. He said that the organizers sent here have come to win and would do so before they left the state.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Railway Employes Meet Death in a Tnn nel, Being Overcome by Foul Air. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 30.—

nel, about fifty miles east of Hinton, yes terday evening, about 7 o'clock, in whic Conductor Edward Bray lost his life, and three others are in a precarlous condi-

tion.

A west bound freight train stalled when about half way through the tunnel. Conductor Bray stumbled out of the cabose, and started for the engine to find out the trouble. He was overcome by the gas and fell in a stupor When the train cleared the tunnel and Bray was missed by the other member

tray was missed by the other memoers of the crew, a searching party consisting of conductors Sam Hamilton and Ed Nomack and fireman Thomas Daincood went back in the tunnel to took for iim, and as soon as they struck the foul of the they were also overcome.

The engineer after waiting a reasonable time and not hearing from them but his engine loose from the train and started back to look for the crew.

Hamilton had fallen across the track and was struck by the engine, breaking his back. The engineer succeeded in leading them on the engine together with Hray, and brought them out. Bray diel in about five minutes after he was rescued. They were all brought to their homes in Hinton last night. Hamilto, was still alive this evening, but it is not thought he can live. Dainwood and Womack will recover. thought he can live. Womack will recover,

GRAFTON'S NEW BANK

ontres by Electing Officers-Will b Ready for Business August 10. ial Dispatch to the Intelligencer

GRAFTON, W. Va., July 20,-T1 the election of the following board or lirectors: John Sheridan, Thomas M King, John T. McGraw, Thomas M

and Chattuck have for four years been connected with the First National Ban) and resigned their respective place there to accept positions with the new bank. The bank will open for business on the 16th of August, at which time the new banking house will be finished.

CHEAT RIVER RAILROAD.

Surveyors Have Reached Albrightsville.
Country to be Tapped.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
GRAFTON, W. Va., July 30.—A corps

of surveyors have just reached Alrightsville, surveying a route for th mpleted, will tap one of the riches aineral and timber regions of We lirginia, and bring the product of yast undeveloped area in touch with

ne markets of the country. The road begins at Point Marion, where connection will be made with the listifunore & Ohio, and will follow the civer seventy-three miles to Parsons, where connection will be made with the Vest Virginia Central and Pittsburg

ong the projectors of this new roa

Wage Conference Asked For-

Wage conference Asked For.
PHILADELIPHIA, July 30.—The Join
wage committee of the window glas
workers' association continued its sention to-day, but nothing was done. The
mportant business of the day was the

THAT INJUNCTION

Granted by Special Judge John W. Mason, of Marion County,

RESTRAINING THE ORGANIZERS

From Interfering with Employes of the West Fairmont

AND MONONGAH COAL MINES.

The Full Text of the Court's Decision in Granting the Greatly Exploited Temperary Injunction, which the Officials of the United Mine Workers and Other Leaders Claim is too Broad in Its Scope, Restricting Free Speech and Otherwise Abridging Their Rights as Citizens What the Bill of the Plaintiff Recites. Judge Mason's Exhaustive Review by the Case and Authorities Cited.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., July 30.—The injunction granted by special Judge John W. Mason of the Marion county ourt, restraining Eugene V. Debs and others from interfering with the em ployes of the West Fairmont and Moongah Coal Companies, has been the subject of much controversy of late. The too broad, and that it abridged the vested rights of citizens. In view of these controversies the full opinon of the

"West Fairmont Coal and Coke Com any vs. Eugene V. Debs, et als, bill for

This is a bill filed by the West Fairmont Coal and Coke Company, asking that an injunction be awarded by this court, enjoining and restraining the defendants named in the bill and their confederates, co-conspirators and associates from in any manner interfering with the employes of the plaintiff now in its employ, and from in any manner interfering with any person who may desire to enter the employment of the plaintiff by use of threats, personal violence initimidation or by any other means calculated to terrorize, alarm intimidate or place in fear any of such This is a bill filed by the West Fair mployes in any manner or form what

ganized under the laws of and doing business in the state of West Virginia business in the state of West Virginia with its principal place of business in Marion county; that it owns and operates two coal mining plants in the county, one known as the shaft' and the other as the New England mines, both situated near the town of Fairmont; that the plaintiff usually employs a large number of men; that its mines produce a large quantity of coal and it ships the same by rail to eastern, western and northern markets; that it manufactures large quantities of coke; that the said mines furnish employment to a large number of men including coal miners, drivers, coke workers and those otherwise engaged in and about the mines; that a large number of men are now at work in and about the said mines; that they desire to continue to work; that a number of the defendants have recently come into this state and are now among the said coal miners so engaged in mining coal and laboring in and about the mines; coal and laboring in engaged in minig coal and laboring in and about the mines, for the purpose of and about the mines, for the purpose of forming a confederation, combination and conspiracy in and among the em-ployes of the said coal mines, the object of which is to inaugurate and bring about a strike among the said employes.

Conspiracy Alleged. The plaintiff further alleges amon ther things that certain of the defendants known as 'organizers' are forming ants known as 'organizers' are forming combinations and conspiracies, the object and purpose of which is to induce all of the employes of the plaintiff to quit work and thereby stop the mining of coal and the manufacturing of coke by the plaintiff, and to stop the shipment of coal and coke to plaintiff's various customers; that the plaintiff has contracted with various parties in different states of the union to furnish them with quantities of coal and coket that said contracts are now being filled that said contracts are now being filled and many remain unfulfilled; that it i the duty of the plaintiff under said con

and many remain unfulled; that it is the duty of the plaintiff under said contracts to furnish the coal and coke daily, or at short intervals, and that the plaintiff has heretorfore been able to fulfill its many contracts by mining and shipping coal to its various customers in pursuance of said contracts. "And plaintiff alleges that if it be prevented from mining coal in its said mines and shipping the same in fulfillment of its contracts, and is prevented from mining coal and manufacturing it into coke and shippins the same, that the damage to plaintiff resulting therefrom will be irreparable for the reason that it will be prevnted from fulfilling its contracts which it has made and be deprived of its profits arising therefrom and will also be greatly and irreparably damaged from the loss of its customers and trade and will be further damaged by reason of the fact that its mines will have to become unoperated and idle, and not kept in repair, and will thus become unusafe and cease

nd will thus become unsafe and ceas o be in a workable condition. Plaintiff further alleges that the de compel the plaintiff to cease the ave have adopted unlawful means loyer of said coal mines the defendant have made threats not only against the laintiff, but against those who are em-sloyed by the plaintiff, have made in lammatory and incendiary speeches. Inflaming Minds of Employers.

"The said defendants have for th unloves from further engaging in the lawful conspiracy that great calamity will be visited upon them; that hey will suffer greatly from various causes and that their sufferings will result from various causes and that the employes will be the victures of some mysterious or undefined times of some mysterious or undefined calamity or curse, all of which is decaded to the competent for the courts to interpose to calamity or curse, all of which is decaded. will result from various causes and that the employes will be the victims of some mysterious or undefined calamity or curse, all of which is depicted by the said speakers in equivocal and ingenious language, purposely made so by them that they may in working upon the minds of the said employes intimidate and coerce them into aiding the defendants in their unlawful purpose of injuring the plaintiff and closing the plaintiff's mines, and to cause the plaintiff's employes to quit work and as a result close the plaintiff's mines; that some of the defendants very frequently within the last few days have marched from mine to mine and along, by and near to the plaintiff's employes, carrying at their head banners on which are written various devices and mottoes, the object, purpose and effect of all of which is to intimidate the employes of the plaintiff's mines; that very frequently they keep up their marching for a great part of the night, camp out and visit from house to house of the employes of the plaintiff's mines; that very frequently they keep up their marching for a great part of the night, camp out and visit from house to house of the employes of the plaintiff. That recently a number of the defendants marched to the large bodies, remained all night and early in the morning assembled in the paths, approaches and roads leading to the said mine and along which the emplates and roads leading to the said mine and along which the emplates. "It seems entirely clear, upon author-

ployes of plaintiff from proceeding in said mines, and did intimidate a large number of them and kept them from working in said mines. Plaintiff alleges that for many months rior hereto it has employed from 300 to from 500 to 600 men, all of whom have been laboring in and about said mines; that its employes are principally resi-dents of this county, and many of them re married and have families dependare married and have families depend-ent upon them for support; that many of said employes depend upon their daily earnings in and about said mines for support of their families; that the said employes now at work for the plaintiff in and about said coal mines desire to continue in the employment of the plain-tiff and do not desire to join the said strikers, or abot the defendants or to aid them in their purpose of preventing the

hs, approaches and roads leading to said mine and along which the em-

he said mine and along which the em-loyers working at said mines would ap-proach the said mine for the purpose of intering therein and pursuing their em-loyment, the defendants endeavored is aduce them to quit work and by reason of the large number of the defendants heir associates and confederates and by means of threatening language and

cans of threatening language and enaces sought to intimidate the em-

continue in the employment of the plaintiff and do not desire to join the said strikers, or abet the defendants or to aid them in their purpose of preventing the plaintiff from operating the mines.

The plaintiff distinctly avers that the defendants, by continually pursuing their unlawful purposes, by making use of threats, menaces and intimidation, by visiting the said persons who are in the employ of the plaintiff, by holding meetings where large numbers of the said defendants and their associates congregate and make speeches of an incendiary, exciting and infamatory character, and by many divers means used and resorted to by them, are continuing their threats to effect the complete simpage of plaintiff's business, by trying and attempting by all of the unlawful means to cerce the employes of the said plaintiff in its actual employ from further engaging in its employment, and that the defendants by so constantly and persistently pursuing said acts have terrorized and intimidated many of the plaintiff's employes who are now in its actual employment, and that if the defendants are not restrained from further pursuing their unlawful purposes will induce many if not all of the employes of this plaintiff from further working in and about said mines and thereby cause said mines to be closed down and work stopped, and will prevent the plaintiff from further working in and about said mines and from furiling its contracts which it has already obligated itself to fulfill, and will prevent the pursuing the unlawful purpose they will cause irreparable damage to the plaintiff and direparable and incalculable loss and damage. f and irreparable and incalculable loss

And the plaintiff further avers the by reason of the premises it cannot no successfully prosecute its business an that it is without remedy at law an ly be protected and relieved in a

e are the principal allegations of These are the principal allegations of the bill. For the purposes of this mo-tion the allegations of the bill must be considered as true, and it only remains for the court to determine whether or not if the allegations of the bill are true, the plaintiff is entitled to the relief

Opinion of the Court.

The injunction will be refused unless the court is satisfied from the allega tions of the plaintiff's bill that the property or business of the plaintiff is bout to be destroyed, irreparably in done by the wrongful and illegal acts the defendants. If such be the fact, is the duty of the court to administer be only remedy which the law allows only remedy which the law allow revent the commission of such acts well settled by authorities and can t be doubted upon principle that a se this power when the circumstan f the particular case require it to one in order to protect the rights ne in order to property of a citizen against irrepar e damage by the wrong-dobr. It must borne in mind that stopping a per-lements or preventing a labor be borne in mind that stopping a per son's business or preventing a labore from working is an injury. A combine tion of men whose avowed and profess ed object is to injure and destroy the property or business of another and wh do anything in pursuance of that of ject, and more especially if they suc-ceed to any extent in accompilshin their purposes, and declare their inter-tion to continue, should be restraine and prevented by some means from ac-complishing these purposes. It is n answer to say that these illegal an unlawful acts, if accomplished, subjec-tive perpetrators to criminal prosecution or subject the wrong-doers to action for damages. If the acts threatened in subject the wrong-doers to action damages. If the acts threatened in ve irreparable injury to or destrue of property, as well as the continu acts of trespass, the remedy at law wholly inadequate, and if the court quity did not interfere in cases os sort, then, as has been truly sai Justice Story, there would be "ture of justice in this country."

controversies of this character is longer an open question in this cuty. It is fully recognized in all the feeral courts, and has been exercised many of the state courts. The recogne of E. M. Arthur vs. Thomas Oaks et als. (62 Federal Reporter, 3): Mr. Justice Hanlon reviewing the temporary restraining order issued Judge Jenkins, has presented so clear and forcibly the law respecting unlaw conspiracies as to forever set the que tion at rest. The opinion recognizes tright of employes and labor organizations in the absence of a contract bining the employe to a siven term of a vice, whenever they become disastism

employer when disastisfied. It is no competent for the courts to interpose to restrain their right of volition, which is among the natural and inalienable rights of every citizen to work for whom he pleases and where he can get employment, and to quit whenever he is dissatisfied therewith. But the opinion distinctly announces the further proposition that such men have no right to conspire and combine together not only for the purpose of securing better conditions and wages and quitting the service if not secured, but to go further for the purpose of preventing the employer from supplying the places vacated with other employers who are ready and willing to take their places; and that they have no right to combine and federati together for the purpose of injuring and destroying the property of their employer, or to obstruct and interfere with his dominion over and control of his private property. The learned justice says:

Authorities Cited.

"It seems entirely clear, upon authority, that any control of a private property."

ty, that any combination or conspiracy upon the part of these employes would be illegal, which has for its object to cripple the property in the hands of the receivers, and to embarrass the operation of the railroad under their management, either by disabiling or rendering unfit for use the engines, cars or other property in their hands, or by interfering with their possession, or by actually obstructing their control and management of the property, or by using force, intimidation, threats or other wrongful methods against the receivers or their agents, or against employes remaining in their service, or by using like methods to cause the employes to quit, or prevent or deter others from entering the service in place of those leaving it. Combinations of that character disturb the peace of society, and are mischevous in the extreme. They imperil the interest of the public, which may rightfully demand that the free course of trade shall not be unreasonably obstructed. They endanger the personal liberty of individuals, who, is the exercise of their inalienable privilege of choosing the terms upon which they will labor, enter or attempt to enter the services of those against whom upon the part of these employes would

such combinations are aimed."
The question is again very ably discussed in the learned opinion of Judge
Phillipp, judge of the district court of
the United States, in the case of the
United States vs. M. J. Elliott, et als, re-

United States vs. M. J. Elliott, et als, reported in \$4 Federal Reporter, page 27. The supreme court of the state of Missourt in a well considered case says: "A court of equity may interfere by injunction to prevent persons from attempting by intimidation, threats or personal violence and other unlawful means, to force employees to quit work and join in a strike."

Hamilton Brown Shoe Company vs. Saxey et al., 22 S. W. Rep., 1106.
The prayer in the bill in the last named case is very similar to the prayer found in the case at bar. It asks among other things:

That the defondants, their associates and confederates be enjoined from in any manner interfering with the employes of this plaintiff now in the employ of the plaintiff, and from in any manner interfering with any person who may desire to enter the employ of this plaintiff, by use of threats, personal violence, intimidation or other means calculated to terrorize or alarm the plaintiff's employes in any manner or form tiff's employes in any manner or form whatever; and that said defendants and their associates and confederates aforesaid be refrained by order of this court from undertaking by the use of the means aforesaid to in-duce or cause any of the employes of this plaintiff to quit the employment of this plaintiff, and that the defendants aforeplaintiff, and that the defendants afore-said and their associates and confeder-ates be enjoined from congregating and loitering about the premises of this plaintiff at the place aforesaid, and that they be required by injunction of this court to go about their ordinary business and abstain from in any way interfering with the business of this plaintiff.

And by an additional order entered i his case the defendants were restrain From attempting to force the plaintiff's ployes to leave their work by intimidation and threats of violence and for

dation and threats of volence and for nasembling for that purpose in the vicin-ity of the plaintiff's factory."

It will be seen by the reference to the case just quoted from that the prayer of the bill and the injunction granted are

case just quoted from that the prayer of the bill and the injunction granted are very similar to the prayer of the bill in the case new before me. This case, as I have said, went to the supreme court of the state of Missouri and was sustained. The same questions have recently been passed upon by the circuit court of Alleghany county, state of Maryland, in the case of the Consulidated Coal Company of Maryland against William B. Wilson et als., in which case the plaintiff asked, among other things, for an order "Prohibiting each and all of them from continuing their unlawful assemblaged in or near to the said mines, or on or near the paths and approaches leading to the mines, of the said Consolidated Coal Company, and from continuing to assemble there with intent to forcibly prevent the miners working for your orator in said mines, and from going to work therein and from then and there using their daily labor therein."

This case will be found in the circuit court of Alleghany county, state of Maryland, No. 4394 Equity.

It will thus be seen that the right and duty of the courts of proper cases are well recognized in recognized in proper cases are well recognized.

tuty of the courts to proceed by injunc-tion in proper cases are well recognized in this country. I am of the opinion that the plaintiff's bill upon its face presents a case which comes entirely within the adjudicated cases, and will, therefore, issue a tem-

ases, and will, therefore, issue a cor-porary restraining order.
The material facts in the case of the donongah Coal and Coke Company vs. he same parties in which an injunction is also asked for, being practically the ame as the facts in this case, the same ame as the are applicable.

JOHN W. MASON,"

Office Seekers Sunk the Floor.

dea of the size of the vast throng of President since the fourth of March. was conveyed to the visitors at the grounds, for suspending the floor from the heavy roof beams above,

By Hawaii Upon a Japanese Liquor Consumed

BY THE JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS

Cause of the Trouble Between the Two Countries.

THE TAX WAS VETOED BY DOLE

But Hawatian Legislature Passed It Over His Veto, Only One Vote Being Cast to Sustain the Government-Japan Now Agrees to an Arbitration of the Dispute. Secretary of the Japanese Legation Paralyzes State Department by Informing 1 That His Government would Send Two War Ships to Honolniu Pending a Set tlement, but that will be Another Story

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- The Japa nade by Hawaii to arbitrate the disput between the two countries. The stat lepartment has been informed of the offer and the acceptance. The subject of arbitration will include not only the difficulty over the landing of the Jap anese immigrants, but also will includ other disagreements between the two countries, the most important of which is the sake tax imposed upon a Japanes liquor largely imported and consum by the Japanese in Hawaii.

The acceptance of the offer of arbitra The acceptance of the offer of arbitration, a brief synopsis of which has been cabled to the Japanese minister here and given to the state department, stated that the Japanese government accepts arbitration in principle, and is prepared to enter upon the terms for a settlement of pending disputes. The formal letter of acceptance has been sent to Hawali and the conditions of arbitration will be contained therein. Those conditions are not known here. Pending the arrangement of details all other proceedings looking to a settlement will be discontinued.

When the officials of the state department were informed of the offer and acceptance of arbitration, the secretary of the Japanese legation here was informed that until the annexation treaty

formed that until the annexation treaty was concluded the United States would not assume any authority in the mat ter, and that the present di considered as between Japan and The secretary in reply said he

glad to learn that such was the p of the United States, as it would Japan sending two or three wars tration treaty. This interprise situation rather surprised

versation must be considered as who!
ly unofficial. §
The sake tax of which the Japanes complain is an increase of the duty of this liquor from 15 cents to 11 per gallon. This tax was passed by the Hawlian legislature and vetoed by President Dole on the ground that it was unconstitutional and in violation of the treaty with Japan, who had rights under the most favored nation clause The tax was passed over his veto almos unanimously, only one vote being can to sustain the president. The pressur for taxing sake was from the salour keepers and the manufacturers of liquors, as the Japanese use this liquo almost to the exclusion of other beverager.

At is not expected that the state de-partment will make more than a formal acknowledgement of the latest commu-nication from Japan upon the subject of the annexation of Hawaii, under-standing being that all future negotia-tions will be conducted by Minister Buck and the Japanese foreign office at Tokio.

With Germany Possible Over the Son of

Naturalized American Citizen. BERLIN, July 30. — Ambassado White is just now giving close attentio to a matter which promises to involv o a matter productions. It is the case of Alfred Wessling, son of a naturalized American citizen, Charles Wessling, of New York, Young Wessling, while visiting in Germany lass spring, was drafted into the German ar my. He protested, and proved tha

had made a forms.
tention to become a citizen of the tention to become a citizen of the ed States, although his naturalize had not been perfected.
His protest was absolutely ign and he was enrolled in the Seveniment, stationed in Hamber engineers. fourth regiment, stationed Recently for the petty offer Recently for the petry offense-ing he was struck a violent blo sergeant. Enraged at the i young Wessling felled his torn the ground and fiel. Late at reached the United States con the city of Hanover, completel out and half starved. Unite Consul Crane persuaded him to der to the authorities, and he awaiting trial on charge of a his superior. This offense is put in war time by summary execu-

Ambassador White is endeavoring to

ENGLAND AGREES

To Join in the International Monetary Conference Next Winter. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—Offi-

cial information just received in Washngton, indicates that Great Britain wil onsent to join in an international m tary conference to be held in this cit next winter.

This information is a complete a substantial of the cable dispatches bondon, published a few day which stated first Great Britain resentatives had received the Brayersbly than had been expects that the substantial of the s

of this government that England will soon consent to participate in an international conference in Washington, This report comes through official channels and givos much satisfaction to those who hope an international agreement is possible.

Reports received from the special envoys state that the reception in Prance was far more favorable than the press reports indicated at the time of their visit and that France practically accepted the proposal to join in a conference and abide by its results, provided flerat Eritain could be induced to do likewise.

WANT A RAILROAD.

Waynesburg Citizens to Hold a Meeting to Take Subscriptions. WASHINGTON, Pa., July 30.-

Vaynesburg people have grown weary

f waiting for outsiders to build a road brough their county and have called a seeting for next Friday evening, when ubscriptions toward stock in a pro esed road from Uniontown to Wheel ing by way of Waynesburg, will be re ing by way of Waynesburg, will be re-ceived. After Waynesburg and Green county have been thoroughly canvass ed other towns will be appealed to Since a road would shorten the rout from the coke region to Wheeling from one hundred and thirty miles, as it is by Pittsburgh, to seventy miles, an coal and coke could be landed as cheap by in Wheeling as in Pittsburgh, Green ounty never has had any steady many et values for produce and the coun-s underiald with a thick vein of exce ent coal. The call for the meeting is signed by Judge R. L. Crawford, Semi-tor D. S. Walton, Dr. J. T. Ullom, Dr. J. T. Iams and twelve or fifteen other prominent citizens.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR OATHS. Learned Divine Intimates They are Al-

most Sure to be Broken. WORCESTER, Mass., July 30.—Con-

workerster, mass, any se-con-siderable comment is being heard to-day over the criticism offered by Preg-ident Hall, of Clark university, of the pledge taken by the members of the Christian Endeavor society, and his in-timation that it is almost sure to be broken.

The words of Dr. Hall were spoken in connection with a lecture at the summer school on "Certainty and Puzzles."

He talked at some length on profane and moral oaths and discussed the wisdom of the Christian Endeavor society. He said: "We find elaborate wows in the Christian Endeavor pledge. How much shall we rely on them? This is a grave question. The oath should not be taken too early, and certainly no oath should be taken that cannot be kept. For a young person to take an oath which extends for years into the future and which is almost sure to be broken, it seems to me, is a very to be broken, it seems to me, is a very serious thing and should not be entered upon lightly."

Dr. Hall continued: "What shall we

say about all this? It is a difficult question and the answer is not easy. Some of these forms of eath should be preserved. It seem to me that a prop preserved. It seem to me that a preserved regime of the soul requires that the scrise sometimes to the very height affirmation in great crises. I belie there should be something by which it soul can express its whole convictie We need to have standards. Swearing of classification of a period of the standards. soul can express its whole conviction. We need to have standards. Swearing is a form of classification of a perception. It is standing up a less degree of certainty against a greater established degree, and thus lending strength to the lesser. On the other hand, oaths are vulgar and it is a demoralizing habit to always talk in the superlative. This over-emphasis as it appears in underlining words of writing seems a sign of degeneration, a losing of the power of discriminating degrees of certainty. It slays the sanctities. In this connection we should discuss yows. It is a grave and serious question how far we should go in taking yows like that of the Christian Endeavor society. Certainly such yows should not be taken too early in life or be too elaborate."

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Laurier's Plan for a Great Imperial Par-liament Behind the Times. LONDON, July 80.—The Daily News

this morning publishes the report of an interview with Sir Charles Tupper, in which the ex-Canadian premier a Freat Britain is largely due to knowledge that the annexation of Can-ada to the United States would result in the abolition of their privileges to aws, language and religion under the

Dilating upon the benefits of federa-on, Sir Charles said he regarded Sir on of a great imperial parliament as opelessly behind the times and imposble of success, because such a body ust include in its powers the rights of

axation for imperial purposes.

Therefore its membership must be ramed somewhat upon a population asis which would mean that in a few

framed somewhat upon a population basis which would mean that in a few years the people vs. the Colonies would utterly swamp the voice of England, who would never submit thereto. Secondly, the colonies would never submit to a surrender of their autonomy, nor would they hand over a large part of their powers to a body thousands of miles away.

"My idea," continued Sir Charles, "Is that framed by the Ottawa conference and afterwards supported by colonial secretary Chamberlain, of preferential trade within the empire. Under a ten per cent duty on corn and meat Canada would supply England with all she needs. I believe England would restore the duty on corn and that the operatives would be the most ardent supporters of the plan, seeing that thereby they would enjoy to a greater extent the sreat growing colonial markets. I regard Sir Wilfrid Laurier's preferential tariff, as an absurd scheme altogether misunderstood by the England cannot accept. The offer now that they cannot be accepted acems to me rather an insult than a compliment.

The Canadian ministry's course in

be accepted seems to me rather an insult than a compilment.

The Canadian ministry's course in declining to be bound by the Beigian and German treaties is little less than a declaration of independence. It has been clearly proved that the colonies are bound by these treaties. Had Sir Wilfrid Laurier offered England preferential trade on reciprocal terms after the denunciation of the treaties, I believe England would have accepted. At any rate Sir Wilfrid would have kept his pledges and gained great kudos."

In cohelusion Sir Charles Tupper declared that under a low tariff Canada nearly went into bankrupicy.

Pive Killed in a Cyclone.

SAN JOSE, Ill., July 50.—At 7 o'clock his evening a cyclone struck the farm A. C. McDowell, two miles north and is house and barn were entirely de-troyed. Several people were killed and tree severely injured. The killed. A. C. McDowell, McDowell's grand-in, wife of Samuel Brownies, three of rownies's children, Miss Jessies Groves.

TREND OF TRADE.

Everything Lovely in Most Every Section of Country.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS

Reported From Every Northern City of Importance.

SPLENDID CROP PROSPECTS

Added to the Pleasing Story of Industrial Revival All Along the Line-Task of Adjusting the Business and Industries of the Country to Conditions Created by the New Tariff Law Has Progressed with Gratifying Rapidity-Increased Foreign Demand and Advance in Price of Wheat

NEW YORK, July 30 .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will say:

ern city of importance report without exception improvement in business, and from Detroit to Seattle and Portland splendid crop prospects. The task of adjusting the business and industries of the country to conditions created by the new law has progressed with gratifying rapidity and ease. Even the increasing strength of coal miners probably forwards the adoption of the uniformity plan, which promises to remove most of the causes of such struggles. Some containo is caused by events seemingly contradictory; by closing of large cotton mills when many other works are starting and by decline in some prices when others are advancing, but the balance is unmistakably on the right side. from Detroit to Seattle and Portland

others are advancing, but the balance is unmistakably on the right side.

The most important event since the passage of the new tariff which was generally anticipated a week ago, has been the marked increase in foreign demand and advance in price for wheat. The latter has risen 4% cents during the week with western vescaling for the first time. with western receipts for the first time exceeding last year's and western rail-roads besieged for cars. Corn also ad-vanced 1.25 cents and cotton a sixteenth,

roads besieged for cars. Corn also advanced 1.25 cents and cotton a sixteenth, though reports as to yield are good.

The industrial sky is partly overclouded by coal and fron difficulties and by the closing of some large cotton mills.

The woolen manufacturers answers wholeromely and moderately to new tariff conditions and while opening of light weights below about \$1\$ in cost has met a very encouraging demand, the advance in prices asked is not large. With very heavy stocks of free wool on hand, manufacturers are able, and, in the presence of large stocks of foreign goods, are obliged to engage for the next season without advancing prices in proportion to the rise in wool and large contracts of that nature have already been made. Selling of wool at Boston, where the speculation has been most active, is suggestive, amounting to 8,848,000 pounds for the week and at three chief markets to 11,984,500. Sales for four weeks have been 46,109,200 pounds. 22,538,560 being domestic, aginst 7,211,350 in all last year.

Delay in the iron industry is partly because wares have not been settled at all yet raise prices. In some products price are a shade lower notwithstanding larger demand, owing to competition be tween works, but Bessemer is a shad nigher. In structural work, plates, theets and bars for the enormous operations of agricultural implement works, the demand increases and for rolling tock owing to the abundance of crops.

Fallures for the week have been 236 in he United States against 281 last year, and 28 in Canada, against 40 last year.

Grain for Europe.
PHILADERPHIA, July 30.—The Reord to-day has the following: "Forty cord to-day has the following: "Forty steamers were yesterday chartered to load cargoes of grain at Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Newport News for ports in the United Kingdom and Europe, making a day's record, which, it is claimed has never been equalled. To fill these versels will require over 4,000,000 bushels of grain. During the past two weeks fixtures for steam tonage to carry over 20,000,000 bushels of cereals abroad have been effected. carry over 20,000,000 bushes abroad have been effected.

SHOOTING AT SCOTTDALE.

Non-Union Men Incensed by Jeers Fire

SCOTTDALE, Pa., July 30 .- Wild excitement prevails at 10 o'clock to-night. As the afternoon turn of non-union men, Works were going home, one of the said to be a man named Painter, bec incensed at the remarks of some boys and deliberately fired at them. A large crowd was gathered about the station a the time, and they started after the union man, who fired four or five shots otel was immediately surrounded by an excited crowd and it was with some diffi-culty that Burgess Porter got then cooled down and had he not had the as istance of the strike leaders there is no elling what the maddened people would have done. Another non-union man, whose name could not be learned, drew whose name could not be learned, drew his revolver on Pittsburgh street and fired several shots. He was knocked down and pretty badly beaten before he could be rescued by the of zers and taken to his boarding house. The ex-cited crowd is massed about the station and the balance of the men in the mili-are afraid to venture out.

re afraid to venture out. Amalgamated Scale to be Settled.

Amagamated sease to section.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 30.—The
manufacturers and conference committies of the Amalgamated Association will
not meet until to-morrow, it being found
impossible for the mill operators from
Alabama and Indiana to reach here in
time for a meeting to-day. The prostime for a meeting to-day. The pros-sects now for a settlement to-morrow tre very good.

Watted for the Dog's Release.

FRANKLIN, O., July 30 .- At the Mi-FRANKLIN, O., July 30.—At the Mi-ami Chautauqua yesterday while Dr. Talmage was speaking the second rise in the pavilion at the rear of the speak-er, gave way and several hundred peo-ple were dropped about ten inches. No one was seriously injured. A dog was pluioned beneath the timbers, and the doctor would not proceed until the ani-mal was released.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia, generally fair; south-westerly winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, reperally fair; light to fresh westerly

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Fourteenth and Market streets, was as follows: